

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXI.

ATLANTA, GA., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1890. TEN PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE SENATE TO ACT UPON THE MCKINLEY BILL IN A FEW DAYS.

THE HOUSE HAS PAID ITS DEBT,

And Now the Senate Must Interpose Its Arm Between the People and the Sharks— The River and Harbor Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—[Special.]—The question is, What will the senate do with the McKinley bill, now that it has reached that body?

The answer is a very simple one.

The senate will pass a tariff bill, but it will not be the McKinley bill by any means. The senate finance committee will prepare a substitute for the McKinley measure, but it will not be based upon ultra protection lines. When McKinley looks at his banting after it has gone through the senate committee, he will not know it. After the senate gets through with it, he will wonder what kind of bill it was anyway that the house put through.

But, after all, he may not wonder so very much, for it is an open secret that the house bill was prepared for the purpose of making good the promises of the republican party to the people who furnished fat for it in the last campaign, with the reservation that the senate would shape a substitute more in the interests of the people at large. It may be safely taken as an assurance that the senate bill will pay a good deal of attention to what has happened in the west and northwest in recent elections, and will, by catching to the developed sentiment for tariff reform in those sections, endeavor to win back the votes which have enabled the democrats to write victory on their banners.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Contrary to general expectation, Speaker Reed succumbed to the pressure that was brought to bear on him, and allowed General Henderson to call up the river and harbor bill this afternoon. The debate on the bill this afternoon was on the general features of the measure, most of the time being consumed by General Catchings, of Mississippi, who made an exhaustive statement of the great engineering problem of the age: How to confine the Mississippi river within its banks. He opposed the outlet system as impracticable and visionary, the remedy of doctrinaires and theorists. The outlet system would inevitably lead to a retardation of the current, and be a consequent precipitation of sediment by natural laws, and would in no wise lower the level of the current a few miles above and below the outlet. The debate on the details of the bill will begin tomorrow. It is expected that the appropriation for the Hennepin canal for connecting lake Michigan with the Mississippi river will precipitate the principal fight.

AN ATLANTA MAN PRESENT.

Mr. A. E. Seifer, who is in attendance on the meetings of the National Brewers' association, as secretary, is an old Atlanta boy, where, under the last administration, he held position of superintendent of mails.

TO IMPROVE THE STREAMS.

The River and Harbor Bill Discussed in the House.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Mr. Dunnell, of Minnesota, from the committee on census, reported a bill to the house amending the census act passed. (It prescribes a penalty upon the supervisor of census who will refuse or re-serve a person who shall pay any fee or other consideration in addition to the compensation of such supervisor or enumerator.)

Conferences were ordered on the army appropriation bill and the military academy appropriation bill.

A motion of Mr. Henderson, of Iowa (from the committee on appropriations), a bill was passed appropriating \$80,000 to supply the deficiency in the appropriation for public printing and binding.

The house then went into committee of the whole (Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, in the chair) on the river and harbor bill.

Mr. Henderson, of Illinois, chairman of the committee on river and harbor, explained the provisions of the bill, stating that they appropriated \$20,000,000, based upon estimates aggregating \$39,500,000. He believed that there was no money that went out of the treasury that was so much in the interest of the people of the country as the money expended in the improvement of rivers and harbors.

Every dollar expended in removing obstructions in the rivers and impediments in harbors was expended in behalf of the people, and if this government was constituted for any wise purpose whatever, it was constituted for the purpose of looking to the interests of the people.

Mr. Blanchard, of Louisiana, spoke in favor of the river and harbor bill, explaining the provisions of the bill, stating that they appropriated \$20,000,000, based upon estimates aggregating \$39,500,000. He believed that there was no money that went out of the treasury that was so much in the interest of the people of the country as the money expended in the improvement of rivers and harbors.

Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, described the importance of the Tennessee river, and urged that \$20,000,000 be appropriated for completing the Muscle Shoals improvement and removing the bar to the navigation at Cobert Shoals.

Mr. Kirt, of Iowa, attacked the bill, which was defended by Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio.

Mr. Boatner, of Louisiana, spoke in favor of an amendment, which, he said, would offer an opportunity to the south to strike at the clause providing that none of the appropriation for the Mississippi river shall be expended to repair or build levees for the purpose of reclaiming lands or preventing injury to lands or private property by overflows.

The committee then arose and the house adjourned.

REAL ESTATE ACTIVITY.

Great Excitements in Olympia, Washington Territory.

Olympia, W. T., May 21.—[Special.]—Great excitement prevails here over the railroad project.

The Union Pacific has signed a contract binding itself to build from Portland to Olympia at once, commencing work here Monday.

The Oregon Improvement company has already contracted and begun work. The Northern Pacific will be built from Olympia to the north, and it is expected that the road will be completed to Olympia, December first. Real estate is moving rapidly. Capitalists from all parts of the country are making large improvements. Everything indicates a prosperity for Olympia never before known in the history of this great northwest.

JEWETT IS MISSING.

It is Said That He Has Over-issued Stock in His Company.

BOSTON, May 22.—The Herald, this morning, says: Clarence F. Jewett, president of the C. F. Jewett Publishing company, has disappeared, and that crooked transactions in the matter of an over-issue of stock in the neighborhood of \$75,000 have come to light. Mr. Davis, Edward E. & Co., publishers, is treasurer of the company, and owned 37.5 shares of the company's stock. It is reported that more than twice the amount held by Mr. Jewett has been sold by him to various

parties in blocks of ten or twelve shares for amounts that have been paid to take out these shares as excesses, required in law. It is signed his own name and that of Estes and Lauriat were aroused about two weeks ago by frequent sales of stock by Jewett, and when they made inquiries, Jewett left town for a few days, and has not yet returned.

Estes and Lauriat have just learned that confirming the report of C. F. Jewett's forged stock of the Jewett Publishing company, but announcing that the forgeries injure no person except the holders of the forged paper. The publishing concern is not affected.

THE SCOTCH-IRISH CONGRESS.

To Meet in Pittsburgh the Last Week in May.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 22.—[Special.]—The second annual congress of the Scotch-Irish Society of America will be opened here on the 29th day of May. This society, though only a year old, numbers among its members some of the leading men of the country, and is growing fast. The first annual meeting of the society was held at Columbia, Tenn., in May, and was the result of a feeling which has long existed among the Scotch-Irish race in America for a permanent organization. The pages of American history are covered with the names and achievements of the race, and no people have more closely identified themselves and their principles with American institutions.

The second annual conference, to be held here during the latter part of May, will be a meeting of great interest. All the Scotch-Irish of America are cordially invited to be present.

Among the orators who will address the congress on topics of interest to the race will be Governor James S. Campbell, of Indiana; James G. Blaine, of John Hall, of New York; Hon. John Dulzel, of Pennsylvania, and many other noted men. The roads have generally agreed to give half fare trip tickets to the congress, and all the Scotch-Irish people of America are most earnestly invited to come.

The committee in charge have made arrangements to accommodate a large crowd, and it is expected that the meeting will comprise a thorough representation of the race from all over the country.

INSUFFICIENT CURRENCY.

The currency was insufficient in volume to maintain prices and was irreponsive to the laws of trade.

It was congested in the treasury.

A hundred millions of it was held to redeem another portion of it, that was (like itself) legal tender, while thirty million of it was lent out to bankers, without interest.

* Taxation was an excessive—worse than useless—burden, bringing a surplus into the treasury and stimulating extravagance to get it off.

The public debt had been put in a anomalous condition by the law, and the government was supposed on both sides of the sales counter in obviously incompatible and contradictory relations.

On one side of the counter the government boosted up the price of gold far beyond their par value.

On the other side it paid them before maturity, at exorbitant rates.

Whenever before, he asked, had the seller taken up the price of a thing he had to buy? "He bought it when he himself was boosting the price?" In that respect a mock auction sale was a model of the financial system of the country. To call it a "system" was a misnomer. There was no system about it than there was in the game of jackstraws. Still, there was some in the science of grafting in a pack of silver jacksaws, and pulling out a gold one. The arbitrary tax law of the country prevented the American producer from buying in cheap markets. It did not prevent him from having to sell in a cheap market his wheat, corn, cotton, meat and other staples.

"Be patient while you are getting your silver high," said the high-tariff man, "and we will sell you some market."

"All right," said the honest producers, "but if we are to have a home market, let us make some home money out of the silver that God has given us, so that the people can pay the taxes and that we may have high prices."

"Oh no," replied the monomaniacalists, "that would put us out of gear with British gold and German gold and the gold of Europe."

THE DIFFERENT SYSTEMS.

The two new systems was an overture from Columbia presbytery, recommending the publication of a missionary paper for children.

The committee recommended that the first number of the *Children's Friend* be given to the public.

PRESBYTERIAN FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Recommendations of the Committee in Its Report—Other Business.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., May 22.—In the Presbyterian general assembly today, the report of the committee on foreign missions was read by Rev. C. R. Hemphill, chairman, and it was considered by sections. The first section proposed to transfer the minister's fund from the Clergy's Friendly society to the Presbyterian Ministers' fund of Philadelphia. Adopted.

The next section proposed annanities to the families of deceased missionaries and was adopted.

The third section was an overture from Columbia presbytery, recommending the publication of a missionary paper for children.

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THE WORKINGMEN OF BRUNSWICK.

Seventeen Assemblies of Knights of Labor

In Meeting.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., May 22.—[Special.]—To-night has been a memorable one with the labor organizations of Brunswick. Other cities have had demonstrations, but it is safe to say no place the size of Brunswick ever celebrated in such a manner. At 8 o'clock the Knights of Labor, two hundred strong, all organized under the seal of the Knights of Labor, formed in line on G street, and headed by the Atlantic band, up Monk to L'Arross opera-house, on the nine-hour question, the lein law and convict lease system.

The crowd was immense, and the crowds

of spectators were to be made of Brunswick orators.

Speech-making commenced at 8, sharp, and the immense throng remained seated till 11, paying compliments to the orators. All the addresses were strong, and treated the subjects thoroughly. Editor Branham ventilated his ideas on child wage-earners, and brought round applause by his remarks. Rev. McCollum, of the Knights of Labor, spoke on the nine-hour question, the lein law and convict lease system.

The fourth section was an overture from the Columbia presbytery, recommending the training of young women for foreign missionary work. Adopted.

Other recommendations were adopted as follows: That churches shall pay this coming year \$115,000, at least, for foreign missionary work; that the executive committee be authorized to commission four additional men to the missionary field in the Congo Free State; that the question of enlisting in foreign missions could not get admittance. On the stage were many representative Knights of Labor, business men, ministers and the chosen orators, among whom were ex-Mayor Colson, Mayor Spear, Revs. McCook and Porter, Editors Branham and Kort, Messrs. J. M. Moriarity, A. C. Shannon, J. R. Rawles, Organizer L. D. McCallum, Dr. D. C. McCallum, L. L. Lough, George Walker and H. H. McCallum.

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THE CENTRAL CITY.

A BIG ENTERPRISE MAKES ITS APPEARANCE.

A Paint Factory of Large Dimensions—The Men at the Back of the Project—The Young Ladies and the Armory.

MACON, Ga., May 22.—[Special.]—Macon is to secure another big enterprise. This time it is to be a paint factory. THE CONSTITUTION mentioned a few days ago that a movement was on foot to organize such an industry. The application for a charter was filed today in the clerk's office of the superior court.

The petitioners not only ask that they be allowed to manufacture and sell paints but they wish also to manufacture the packages for putting up their product.

This latter feature will give employment to many hands in addition to the paint-makers. At the commencement of the organization of the company there was some doubt as to whether or not the factory would be located in Macon, it being claimed that, unless the city would make certain concessions, the plant would be established in the northern states.

This matter is now settled, and a gentleman who is in a position to know, said to THE CONSTITUTION today that the factory would be erected in Macon beyond a doubt.

Among the charter members are Messrs. W. T. Henry, E. D. Stow, D. B. Jones and F. R. Pomeroy. They will begin business with a capital of \$10,000 and an authorized stock of \$50,000. The first steps toward organization were taken about ten days ago, but already numerous letters have been received from northern capitalists offering to take stock.

They say this will be one of the best paying enterprises ever established in this section and think there is an immense field in this line in the south. A number of Macon capitalists have also offered to take stock and THE CONSTITUTION was informed today that \$100,000 could be secured at once.

The promoters of the enterprise are nearly all men of liberal means but with an abundance of pluck. They do not wish to take in foreign capital as it will deprive themselves of a controlling interest. They propose to manufacture a first-class paint, and say they can sell it for much less than it can be had for from the western manufacturers.

The company has purchased a body of land near Cartersville, which is said to contain one of the finest deposits of mineral in the United States.

They will ship the mineral from Cartersville to this city.

Work will probably begin on the building in the course of a few weeks and the paints will be put on the market in a very short while.

IN MACON COURTS.

Cases Tried in Those Tribunals Yesterday.

Cases Tried in Those Tribunals Yesterday.

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7 00 a.m. 7 10 p.m.
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NORTHEASTERN

Daily 1/2 S.Y.'s
No. 53. No. 41.

10 a.m. 4 30 p.m.
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Tallulah Falls

1 Saturday, New York to Atlanta.

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THE SUNDAY CONSTITUTION
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ATLANTA, GA., MAY 23, 1890.

Living Monuments.

Tombstones and statues crumble and decay, and, even while they stand, their inscriptions fade from sight. Neither the storied urn nor the animated bust will keep a man's memory green forever. Unless a man's name is linked with great and good works it cannot be perpetuated.

The desire to be held in love and honor by succeeding generations is strongly felt by every man of noble aims and lofty aspirations. To this sentiment the world is indebted for many of the stateliest works of the architect and the most perfect art of the sculptor. But living monuments are worth more than all; and in every age the best and wisest lovers of their kind have endeavored to leave behind them a potential influence that will be felt in the working factors of religion, morality, education and civilization.

In no way has this praiseworthy ambition been more substantially and splendidly wrought out than in the shape of the endowments from time to time given to educational institutions. Many old English families have not a single representative now living, and their names would be forgotten but for the fact that they are forever identified with memorial buildings, libraries and chairs in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. In the older states of the union such colleges as Harvard, Yale and Princeton were at first largely supported by the states, but in the course of time wealthy and liberal citizens endowed them with professorships, scholarships and other equipments supported by well-invested funds, until these institutions are now self-sustaining and the glory of their respective commonwealths.

Of late years southern educational institutions have made marked progress in this direction. The benefactions of Peabody and Appleton, George I. Seney's gifts to the Lucy Cobb institute and his hall at Macon, Senator Brown's princely donation to the Southern Baptist seminary, and the scholarship at the State university in the name of his son, Charles McDonald Brown, the large sums given by Mr. W. P. Attillio to Emory college and by Colonel George W. Scott to the Presbyterian seminary at Decatur—all show that there is a growing disposition on the part of our well-to-do citizens to aid the cause of education in a generous and judicious way.

These colleges, seminaries, libraries and chairs, endowed by liberal and progressive men, are so many living monuments that will not only perpetuate good works, but will cause their benefactors and founders to be remembered and honored for countless generations after they have passed away.

There are doubtless scores of public-spirited Georgians who, when the matter is presented to them in this light and thoughtfully considered, will gladly embrace the opportunity of giving their names, their influence and their means to strengthen and advance our higher educational system. They have only to direct their attention to the efforts now being made by the Alumni of the State university to see where they may do a world of good, and build wisely and well for all time. Let these men come to the front and swell the ranks of the Seneyes, Peabodys, Browns, Attillios and Scotts. There is room for them, and they are needed.

Forward the Elephant Fund.

A western exchange, which evidently knows nothing of elephants or Elephant funds, suggests that THE CONSTITUTION'S Elephant fund is getting on rather slowly. This may be the impression of thoughtless people at a distance, but the truth of the business is, the fund is getting on fast enough for all practical purposes—fast enough, for instance, to get the elephant.

It is a popular fund—everybody in town is in favor of it. There are not two opinions in regard to the necessity of getting an elephant to go at the head of the Gress menagerie, which is now so great an attraction at the park. An elephant at the park will not only be a source of great amusement and instruction of the children, but it will draw public attention to Atlanta's beautiful park. The town will live up to the elephant, so to speak, and perhaps the city fathers, who are so busy with less important matters, will come to the conclusion that the beautiful park needs something more of their attention than it has been receiving.

You will at once perceive that it is not only an elephant we are after, but to show by the popular nature of the subscription and the enthusiastic interest that has been developed that the people of Atlanta really take a pride in their park, which is bound to become more and more important to the city grows and extends. In other words, the elephant question has ramifications that are quite as interesting as the elephant itself. The Gress menagerie, the gift of a citizen whose public spirit takes a practical shape in all things, ought to be regarded as the beginning of a zoological collection that will rival those of other cities, and, with an elephant added—the result of the energy and enterprise of Atlanta's youngsters—the menagerie will be a fair working shop, and

it will be in order then for the municipality, backed by the liberality of individual citizens, to take a livelier interest in the park and in the growth and extension of its attractions. So much for this phase of the matter.

As for the fund itself, its growth is satisfactory. The youngsters seem to have a preference for the Sunday paper, and are filling out their lists with the view of turning them in Friday and Saturday. We have no objection to this, for the pictures of the boys and girls of Atlanta are in the nature of an embellishment to our pages; but those who are expecting to make reports for the Sunday CONSTITUTION should send them in on Friday, or, at the very latest, by Saturday noon. This will give all a fair chance.

Meanwhile, forward the Elephant fund!

The Alleged Book Trust.

The action of the board of education in suspending consideration of certain "readers" was commendable.

While the adoption of the books was under debate, it was announced that the publishers had sold out to a "trust," the nature of which was not fully understood. Anxious to avoid a snarl with warring book agents, and to save the people from the heel of some combination, the board did well to await developments.

The combination of school-book publishers may, as is claimed, reduce the price of books, but the duty of the board is plain, and that is, to see that the people are fully protected against duplicit or extortion.

The people expect this much from their public servants, and THE CONSTITUTION will always occupy advanced ground in insisting on open methods and honest dealing.

Editorial system will be ignored and Clayton will take a back seat for time indefinite. We cannot reasonably hope for success and be unmindful of these facts.

Clayton is justly entitled to the senatorship this time. Fulton, through her chief representative, THE CONSTITUTION, has admitted as much.

expresses her willingness to support a qualified man from Clayton, and if we let our men know it will be charged against us.

Our loyalty to our country should prompt us to lay aside every other motive and take hold, in deep earnest, of every prospect that holds out good to the county. We should not allow this honor to be removed from us when it seems so easily in reach. We have men

that could wear it with becoming dignity, and

would be of vast usefulness to the district. We

have able men; men that the entire district

will support, and in the interest of Clayton, and justice to worthy citizens, we ask that no rash or detrimental actions be adhered to, nor unwise resolutions formed. Let us send up a man that will be acceptable.

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expresses her willingness to support a qualified

man from Clayton, and if we let our men know it will be charged against us.

Our loyalty to our country should prompt us to lay aside every other motive and take

hold, in deep earnest, of every prospect that

holds out good to the county. We should

not allow this honor to be removed from us

when it seems so easily in reach. We have

men that could wear it with becoming dignity,

and would be of vast usefulness to the district. We

have able men; men that the entire district

will support, and in the interest of Clayton, and justice to worthy citizens, we ask that no rash or detrimental actions be adhered to, nor unwise

resolutions formed. Let us send up a man that

will be acceptable.

ABOUT THE CAPITOL.

Governor Gordon issued an order yesterday suspending the sentence of John L. Conley until next Wednesday, the 28th.

Mr. Conley and his friends are very actively at work now, endeavoring to raise the amount of the fine.

It is understood that if the entire amount,

\$6,000, is not ready at 10 o'clock on the 28th

Mr. Conley will be sent to jail.

THE SCHOOL-MASTER.

The first breeze was on the new school question. The school has available \$13,000 for building purposes. It requires \$18,000 to complete one school.

Mr. Beattie moved that a contract be given

out for one school, work to stop when the

money gave out.

This was opposed by Captain English, who favored placing the want of funds upon the proper shoulders.

Mr. Beattie moved to erect the proposed school in north and south Atlanta developed the railroad line. An agreement was then reached by which the whole matter is to be submitted to council, so as to get an appropriation large enough to build both houses.

THE BOOK READER.

The committee on text-books, through Chairman H. R. Beattie, recommended the following changes for grammar schools:

1. Drop "Science of Common Things" from course of study.

2. Drop "History of England," substitute History of England—Montgomery.

Mr. Moran opposed Montgomery's History of England because expressions in it were offensive to an important element of the people. If it became necessary, he had the book prepared, liberally marked, with which to fortify his assertion.

Mr. Thompson preferred a work on science to work on history.

"The Science of Common Things" was retained.

The next two sections were then read by Chairman Hammond.

3. Drop primary geography in 4th grade.

4. Drop primary grammar in 4th and 6th grades.

5. Drop primary grade Swinton's Language Lessons and in 6th grade the grammars now taught in 7th and 8th grades.

These sections were negative, with the exception that the study of grammar will begin in the sixth instead of the seventh grade, continuing through three instead of four years.

When the school year begins, the following Messrs. Hobkirk Smith, Weilborn Bray, R. J. Lowry and D. A. Beattie will hold the door at once. Some favored the change, others opposed it.

5. Add Harper's first and second readers to first and third grades in addition to Appleton's, now used, substituting Hartshorne's third and fourth readers in the third and fourth grades for Appleton's third and McGuffey's fourth, now used in those grades.

Captain Bray said a book trust had been formed and the Harpers had gone into it.

Mr. Smith moved to postpone consideration until the next meeting, while Mr. Moran wanted to put it off until next year, so that the trust could have time in which to strange itself.

The matter was finally postponed until the next meeting.

No. 6, to drop Stickney's Language Lessons from the course, was negatived, while No. 7, to use drawing blanks instead of Bartholomew's cards, was agreed to.

No. 8, to substitute the Eclectic geography for Maury's, developed the fact that Colonel Lowry is an orator as well as a banker. He spoke eloquently and effectively of Maury, and won the audience to his way of thinking.

The high school changes were the next taken up. The proposition to substitute Lockwood's Lessons for Hart's Rhetoric was rejected.

Haven's Mental Philosophy was dropped and Alden's substituted. Keetel's French grammar will be used in all the grades. Aubert's Sessions will be read in the third grade, and Choix de Contes Contemporains in the fourth grade.

Captain Bray said a book trust had been formed and the Harpers had gone into it.

Mr. Smith moved to postpone consideration until the next meeting, while Mr. Moran wanted to put it off until next year, so that the trust could have time in which to strange itself.

The matter was finally postponed until the next meeting.

No. 9, to drop Stickney's Language Lessons from the course, was negatived, while No. 7, to use drawing blanks instead of Bartholomew's cards, was agreed to.

No. 8, to substitute the Eclectic geography for Maury's, developed the fact that Colonel Lowry is an orator as well as a banker. He spoke eloquently and effectively of Maury, and won the audience to his way of thinking.

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No. 10, to drop Stickney's Language Lessons from the course, was negatived, while No. 7, to use drawing blanks instead of Bartholomew's cards, was agreed to.

No. 8, to substitute the Eclectic geography for Maury's, developed the fact that Colonel Lowry is an orator as well as a banker. He spoke eloquently and effectively of Maury, and won the audience to his way of thinking.

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The matter was finally postponed until the next meeting.

No. 11, to drop Stickney's Language Lessons from the course, was negatived, while No. 7, to use drawing blanks instead of Bartholomew's cards, was agreed to.

No. 8, to substitute the Eclectic geography for Maury's, developed the fact that Colonel Lowry is an orator as well as a banker. He spoke eloquently and effectively of Maury, and won the audience to his way of thinking.

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The matter was finally postponed until the next meeting.

No. 12, to drop Stickney's Language Lessons from the course, was negatived, while No. 7, to use drawing blanks instead of Bartholomew's cards, was agreed to.

No. 8, to substitute the Eclectic geography for Maury's, developed the fact that Colonel Lowry is an orator as well as a banker. He spoke eloquently and effectively of Maury, and won the audience to his way of thinking.

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BRIEF.

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HARMONY PREVAILED.

In spite of the late rumors that a break was

imminent between the two Republicans

George W. Peck yesterday was a harmo-

nous one, and no signs of explosion showed up.

Pink Morton, who was thought to be the

leader against Buck and Pledger, was there

and joined in the meeting with sympathetic

interest.

A resolution was passed unanimously

endorsing Chairman Buck, and prais-

ing him for his obstinate stand against demo-

ocratic aims.

The resolution further pledged the hearty support of the com-

mittee to Colonel Buck in his policy.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

A resolution was passed favoring the nomi-

nation of congressional candidates in all the

districts.

FAVORING NEGRO APPOINTMENTS.

A resolution was passed by the meeting criti-

cizing the course of such supervisors of the

census department as have failed to appoint

my black men as enumerators.

The meeting adjourned at 6 o'clock, after a

busy and lengthy session.

THEY WERE EXONERATED.

Sheriff Thomas, Jailer Poole and Bailiffs

Cook on Trial Yesterday.

Sheriff Thomas, Jailer Poole and Bailiffs

Cook before Judge Marshall J. Clarke

yesterday morning.

The object of the investigation was stated in

yesterday's paper.

J. C. Clarke objected to Tolleson being

allowed so much liberty while being imprisoned

for contempt of court, and he required the

officials to appear before him to explain by

what authority Tolleson was allowed such liberties.

The officers were on hand, and but little time

was required to show that none of them had

any intention of attempting to evade the orders

of the court in this case.

It is now clear that the successful Georgia

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GEORGIA RAILROADS.

A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE FORT PAYNE AND EASTERN.

The Georgia Southern and Florida Extending—Sanderville and Colonel Machen's Road.

Amongst the people of northwest Georgia there is a growing interest and confidence in the building of the Fort Payne and Eastern.

Recently, it will be remembered, there was a mass meeting held at Calhoun, Ga., in the interests of this road.

Col. W. R. Rankin, who was chairman of a committee then appointed to confer or correspond with the projectors of the road, sends THE CONSTITUTION a letter received from President J. W. Spalding, of the Fort Payne and Eastern.

It will be read with general interest:

FORT PAYNE, Ala.: W. R. Rankin, one of the most instant and energetic men with interest.

We have seen the newspaper accounts of your meeting at Calhoun, and have learned from Colonel Capers of the success of your meeting in that town. We are in earnest, and as anxious for a railroad east as you can possibly be, and shall soon put on surveys to show us where the best line is, and after ascertaining that, we will work to have it built through Calhoun, so we shall then see what means can be obtained to build the road. If it is a possible thing the road shall be built from the Tennessee River to Atlanta.

We have no secrets about it that I am aware of. First, we want to find out by the survey if the line is feasible to be built within a reasonable time, if it can, then we want to ascertain whether or not we can raise money to build it. Of course all of interested along the line will have to put our shoulders to the wheel and our united strength ought to be sufficient to accomplish all we all desire. Yours truly,

J. W. SPALDING.

Sanderville Wants It.

Sanderville seems to be in earnest about the Middle Georgia and Atlantic. They are hard at work for it.

Only a few days ago a meeting was held of the committee appointed at a previous mass meeting, and active steps were taken. The following letter was addressed to Colonel Machen:

Dear Sir: At a meeting of the citizens of Sanderville, held on the 12th instant, the undersigned was appointed a committee to confer with you to secure a line of railroad from this city, and to ascertain from you the conditions and terms upon which you will do so; and in what direction you propose to extend it from here. If you can give us any information we can do ourselves the honor of meeting you at such place as you may designate; or, if you prefer, that you meet the citizens to those of Linton in this at such time as you may deem convenient, subsequent to which suitable action can be taken by our citizens to carry out your views.

McDonough to Doraville.

The Henry County Weekly says: "We are in receipt of a communication from Hon. W. G. Whidby, of Decatur, Ga., who states there is a movement on foot in DeKalb county to extend the Georgia Midland from McDonough to Doraville, in DeKalb county. He states that Hon. W. L. Peek, of Rockdale, is interested in the scheme. The tone of his letter indicates that the people of his section mean business. He forwarded a neat map showing the route proposed by said line, which is called the 'D' on the map. The Doraville extension appears to us to be the most certain of all proposed extensions; though it is true talk is cheap and it takes money to build railroads."

The Georgia Southern and Florida.

It is announced on the best of authority that the Georgia Southern and Florida Railway company, whose trunk line now extends from Macon, Ga., to Palatka, Fla., has purchased terminal facilities at St. Petersburg. The land and water front were bought from the Grand Belt Improvement company in order to secure a line from Palatka to St. Petersburg, the Georgia Southern and Florida, it is said, has already bought, or will buy in the near future, all the rights and franchises of the Palatka and Lake Weir railway, and will extend it into Ocala—from Ocala to the Ocklawaha. The Ocklawaha and Gulf railway has already been built, and is in operation, far south as Homosassa, and it is practically certain that arrangements have already been made whereby this road will become the property of the Georgia Southern and Florida company, which will then extend the line southward down the coast to St. Petersburg. This will connect the Macon and Lake St. Petersburg, the gulf terminal and Palatka the eastern terminus of a great railway system in Florida, with a northern terminus in Macon, Ga. Should a line of steamships then be put on to run directly between Palatka and New York, after the deepening of the St. Johns river channel as far up as the former city, the whole would form a powerful combination which would control a large portion of the traffic of the state.

Dyspepsia's victims are numbered by thousands. So are those who have been restored to health by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Large Beautiful Lots.

Brown park lots in Marietta. Large lots, beautiful park, broad, splendidly graded streets, plank sidewalks. Best suburban residence lots near Atlanta. Attend the sale in Marietta, Tuesday, May 27.

Short Line.

Atlanta to Athens via Madison and the Covington and Macon railroads.

Fare \$3.02.

Purchase tickets Atlanta to Madison \$3.04 and Madison to Athens \$1.00. Leave Atlanta via Georgia railroad at 8 a.m., arrive Athens 12.30 p.m. Shortest and quickest route to Athens.

May 2—dine

Magnificent Mountain Scenery.

Hardoe street in Marietta, running along the top of a broad hill, near Brown park, is lined with magnificence. From each of these is a splendid view of Kennesaw mountain. Attend the sale of these and other lots, Tuesday, May 27, 2 p.m. G. W. Adair.

This is the Latest.

If you desire to be in good form, use the real Irish linen note paper, ruled or unruled, sold by the pound at John M. Miller's, 31 Marietta street, dfr.

Brown park lots in Marietta. Edge-to-edge in every respect. Attend the sale in Marietta, Tuesday, May 27, 3 p.m. n.

New Departure.

Real Irish linen note paper, ruled or unruled, with envelopes to match, sold by the pound at John M. Miller's, 31 Marietta street, dfr.

Brown park lots in Marietta. Best graded streets in north Georgia; two mineral springs. Attend the sale May 27, 3 p.m. n.

Building Material.

Building and pavement brick, can load lots, T.O.B.; Atlanta, W.F. Parkhurst, 27½ Whitehall st., Sam'l W. Goods & Co.

Brown park lots in Marietta. Magnificent views of Kennesaw mountain. Attend the sale, Tuesday, May 27, at 3 p.m. in Marietta.

Large Lots! Perfect Drainage! Pretty Drives!

Brown park lots in Marietta. Hero are bargains. Large lots, perfect drainage, the prettiest drives in the prettiest suburb of Atlanta, frequent daily trains to and from Atlanta, and the cheapest fares in Georgia. Attend the sale Tuesday, May 27, p.m. G. W. Adair or Joseph M. Brown will give full information.

AT SWEETWATER PARK HOTEL.

The Following Parties Are Registered at Sweetwater Park Hotel, at Lithia Springs.

A. S. Day and wife and boy, New Orleans, La.

S. H. Hardwick and daughter, Birmingham, Ala.

F. E. Ross, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Mrs. and Miss Rogers, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Thomas D. Meadow and wife and boys, Atlanta, Georgia.

Miss Willie Bell, Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. and Mrs. O. Dever, New Orleans, La.

Miss Lucy Doherty, Atlanta.

Miss Anna Reid, Atlanta.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hemphill and family, Atlanta.

A. H. Dwyer, New Orleans, La.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Bowring, New Orleans, La.

J. Walker, Atlanta.

W. H. Taylor, Birmingham, Ala.

E. B. Wilson, Atlanta.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Bass, Rome, Ga.

20 Lots for Sale.

Brown park in Marietta. Beautiful scenery, pure water, cool air, graded streets, plank sidewalks, taxes 35 cents per \$100, and connected with Atlanta by 14 daily trains. Attend the sale in Marietta, May 27, at 3 p.m. Advertising in another column.

A UNIQUE CIRCULAR.

Something Novel that the E. T. V. & Ga. Railroad is Sending Out.

General Passenger Agent B. W. Wrenn, of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, is making himself famous all over the country from his excellent management of the passenger department of one of the greatest railroad systems in the world.

If Mr. Wrenn has a specialty, it is that of advertising in an attractive manner the advantages of his system. This brought him before the attention of the whole country when he had charge of the passenger department of the Western and Atlantic road, which, though only a little over a hundred miles in length, became, under his management, one of the most talked of roads of the country.

Mr. Wrenn's latest circular is one of the most attractive ever issued, and is worthy of a place in any office or public resort. It represents the full system, with all of its connections, in a neatly prepared map, with descriptive points of interest to be seen in the territory of this system. It is the work of Thomas Nast, the celebrated cartoonist.

The circular is well worth sending for, and will be supplied on application to either Mr. Wrenn, at Knoxville, or any of the agents of the road.

Mr. Wrenn has many friends in Atlanta, formed during his long residence here, who watch his career with much interest, and who are pleased to note the rapid strides shy which he has taken in the foremost rank of America's most noted railroad men.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast for Georgia.

WASHINGTON, May 22—Indications for tomorrow: Slightly warmer; fair weather; southerly winds; fair Saturday.

SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 22.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Taken at 7 a.m. and 7 p.m.

(Local Time.)	Barom.	Therm.	Dew Pt.	Direct N.	Velocity.	Rainfall.	Weather.
7 a.m.	30.22	66.57	S	5	.00	Cloudless	
7 p.m.	30.16	66.57	SE	7	.00	Cloudless	
Maximum Thermometer.....							81
Minimum Thermometer.....							60
Total Rainfall.....							.00

COTTON BELT BULLETIN.

Observation taken at 6 p.m. 75th meridian.

(Local Time.)	Barom.	Therm.	Dew Pt.	Direct N.	Velocity.	Rainfall.	Weather.
7 a.m.	30.22	66.57	S	5	.00	Cloudless	
7 p.m.	30.16	66.57	SE	7	.00	Cloudless	
Maximum Thermometer.....							81
Minimum Thermometer.....							60
Total Rainfall.....							.00

*Missing.

JOHN FITZGERALD, Observer.

MEETINGS.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Furman Farm Improvement company will be held at their office, 27½ Broad street, June 5th, at 10 a.m. G. W. McCARTHY, Thur. fri sun Secretary and Treasurer.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Atlanta Glass company is called to assemble at the office of the Lamar Drug Co., Saturday, May 24th, at 11 o'clock a.m., to ratify the action of the board of directors in reference to the debt of \$100,000.

Colonel E. M. Roberts, Vice-President.

The Ladies' Auxiliary

of the Young Men's Christian Association will hold an important meeting this afternoon at 4 o'clock. This is a call meeting to perfect arrangements with reference to their new and novel entertainment, Japanese Wedding. All members are urged to attend.

MARRIED.

WRIGHT—BOYNTON—Married by Rev. W. F. Robison, Mr. John T. Wright and Miss Bella Lee Boyntons, at 3 p.m., May 22d, on Forest avenue, at the home of the bride's father.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

FORCE—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Force, and Mrs. J. A. Force and family, are requested to attend the funeral services of Mrs. A. W. Force with the Central Presbyterian church this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Interment Oakland cemetery.

PERSONAL.

DANIEL & PENDERGRASS, furniture, wall paper, window shades. 45 Marietta street. Telephone 77.

Dr. C. E. MORPHÉY has removed his residence to 60 Jackson street. Telephone 980; office telephone 169.

The Boys' Department

of the Young Men's Christian Association will hold an interesting meeting this afternoon at the building at 3:30. Boys invited to attend.

Don't waste your money. Economy and strength are peculiar features of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is the only medicine of which truly can be said, 100 doses one dollar. Sold by all druggists.

Bright eyes, healthy complexion, and vigorous system result from using Angostura Bitters. Sole Manufacturers Dr. J. B. G. Siegert & Sons. At all druggists.

When you cough and suffer, think how foolish you are for not using Brewer's Lung Restorer.

Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed to all purchasers of the Brown Cotton Gins, Feeders and Condensers. Write the manufacturers at New London, Conn., for prices and testimonials.

The Cheapest Northside Lots, near driving-club, at Piedmont park, can be had by attending auction sale of 44 lots, by Doc Walker's residence, next Wednesday, the 29th, 3 p.m. Take car to Piedmont park, via Peachtree. Sam'l W. Goods & Co.

15 North Forsyth Street, Atlanta, Ga.

All work guaranteed.

Feb 21 day

Today Is "Capitol View" Sale.

The dummy lawn corner Pryor and Alabama streets, 2½ sharp. Free ride. Sam'l W. Goods & Co.

The Florida Earth.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad is the only line running Pullman's Perfected Safety Vestibule Trains, with Chair, Parlor, Sleeping and Dining Car service between Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Chicago, and the line is being run through Receding Chair Cars between Cincinnati, Keokuk and Springfield, Ill., and Combination Chair and Sleeping Car Cincinnati to Peoria, Ill.

And the Only DIRECT LINE.

between Cincinnati, Lima, Toledo, Detroit, the Lake Region and Canada.

The road is one of the oldest in the state of Ohio, and the only line entering Cincinnati over twenty years ago. The road is well equipped, and can move more than its patrons speed, comfort and safety. Tickets on sale everywhere, and set that they rest C. H. & D., either in or of Cincinnati, Illinois, Toledo, or Peoria, O. McCormick, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

The New Fast Line to Chicago.

The extension of the Monon route via Burgett, Ky., and Chattanooga opens a short cut to Chicago and the northwest through Louisville and the entire blue grass region. Finest equipment of Pullman

S and SORES.
SS
 Sore legs crushed.
 Sore legs in 1876, I had both.
 Soon after Blood Poison
 legs, from my knees down,
 ulcerated sores, that refused
 to heal.
 I was virtually helpless for
 dridden most of the time.
 I was attended by the best
 section of the state, and must
 of being benefited in any
 way induced to try Swift's.
 I commenced to improve
 and continued to get better
 as sound and well as any man
 his two years ago, since
 my experience I conscientious
 Swift's Specific (S. S.) has
 purifier, and I cheerfully
 my one suffering from any
 pain.

CHARLES E. HAMILTON,
 Russellville, Indiana.
 Skin Diseases mailed
 W.F.T. SPECIFIC CO.,
 Atlanta, Ga.



KING EFFECT FEBRUARY 9, 1890.

DAILY.	DAILY.
5 30 a.m.	7 00 p.m.
8 50 a.m.	10 00 p.m.
9 05 a.m.	10 20 p.m.
2 05 p.m.	3 50 a.m.
7 50 p.m.	8 40 a.m.
4 18 p.m.	5 00 a.m.
6 20 p.m.	7 30 a.m.

DAILY.

DAILY.	DAILY.
7 00 a.m.	8 00 p.m.
10 40 a.m.	12 20 p.m.
8 20 a.m.	11 00 p.m.
4 35 p.m.	6 00 a.m.
8 10 p.m.	10 30 p.m.
7 19 a.m.	7 35 p.m.

DAILY.	DAILY.
11 00 a.m.	11 00 p.m.
1 50 p.m.	2 00 a.m.
2 05 p.m.	2 50 a.m.
5 00 p.m.	6 15 a.m.
8 00 p.m.	9 00 a.m.
1 35 p.m.	2 30 p.m.
3 55 p.m.	4 45 p.m.
6 35 p.m.	7 55 a.m.
8 20 p.m.	8 10 a.m.
7 20 p.m.	7 30 p.m.
7 19 a.m.	7 35 p.m.

DAILY.

DAILY.	DAILY.
11 00 a.m.	11 00 p.m.
1 50 p.m.	2 00 a.m.
2 05 p.m.	2 50 a.m.
5 00 p.m.	6 15 a.m.
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8 20 p.m.	8 10 a.m.
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MAKING THE WORLD BETTER

THE FEDERAL COURT.**THE WORK OF THE JURIES ALL FINISHED AND THEY DISCHARGED.****THE CONLEY CASE.**
Granted a Few Day's Grace by Governor Gordon.

John L. Conley has been granted a few day's grace.

In which to pay his fine.

Yesterday morning Conley appeared in the sheriff's office at 10 o'clock, promptly, as was required, and delivered himself to the custody of that official.

He appeared to feel confident that the end of the matter was not just yet, and the sequel proved that he had reason for his confidence.

Some time ago he received a message from Governor Gordon to call on the executive department, and he responded promptly.

This is a copy of the document that was presented to him on his arrival there:

Whereas, John L. Conley applies, through his attorneys, for a suspension of the execution of the sentence of imprisonment in the case of the State vs. John L. Conley, to enable him to pay the fine imposed in said case;

It is ordered: That the execution of the sentence of imprisonment in the name of the State against John L. Conley be suspended until 12 o'clock m., Wednesday, the 25th of May, and the sheriff of Fulton county will proceed to execute said sentence at 12 o'clock m., the 25th of May.

Witnesses: John B. Gordon, Governor.

SILVER.

New goods received every day in the year.

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW.

PILES Cured by your own hands in a few days. No bleeding and protruding relieved at once, and a permanent cure guaranteed. Price \$1.00. DANIEL WALTER MAYER, PILE CURE, 501 DeGrasse or mail. Manufactured by Mexican Pile Cure Company, Fifteen building, Atlanta, Ga. Other remedies relieve; our cures without pain.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of par- ticulars. D.M. WOOLLEY, M.D., Atlanta, Ga. Office 104½ Whitehall St.

Are You Sick?

A great many human ailments, of whatever nature—whether of the head, heart, nerves, mind or otherwise—are reflex from some probably obscure kidney trouble. In all cases where the kidneys fail to perform their proper function, poisonous matter is not eliminated from the blood, but left coursing through the system, undermining health, produces disease, and alas, leads to death.

Stuart's Gin and Buchu

is a safe, reliable and searching remedy for every form of kidney, bladder, and all other urinary troubles of whatsoever nature. Perhaps you don't believe this statement. Well, we can't make you. And if we could, we would not force you to take Stuart's Gin and Buchu against your will. Nor would we beguile to do so were it not that we simply appeal to your judgment that Stuart's Gin and Buchu will cure all kidney, bladder and other urinary troubles. If you will give it a trial you will soon be convinced that we speak truth.

After a thorough trial of Stuart's Gin and Buchu you will quickly be relieved of all your kidney and bladder troubles, and I believe that the most complicated cases of these diseases can be promptly and quickly cured by its use, if the directions are strictly adhered to.

A. M. MALONE,
156 Ivy Street, Atlanta, Ga.
Sold by all druggists.

n.m.

Mr. Rusk would be especially welcomed by the farmers.

Senator Carlisle and Governor Campbell, those two staunch democrats, can always be assured of a warm place in the hearts of the people of the south, and the people of Georgia would turn out in great numbers to greet them.

Colonel Polk and Colonel Livingston will get the same great reception the alliance gave them last year—a splendid one indeed.

Everything points to a great exposition. Even without these distinguished guests it will be great—with them the greatest yet.

Decay, the Universal Law.

Let anything in the body become useless and inactive, and decay follows—natural sequence. Decay is the universal law. Can you wonder when a person feels constantly worn out and more than half dead, that decay of the lungs or kidneys sets in. They say that decay of the lungs (consumption) and decay of the kidneys (Bright's disease) are incurable. Who says so? Only those experimental doctors who have failed. Don't despise, while there's life, the efforts of the doctor in checking the progress of kidneys in preventing further ulceration; it is essential that all blood impurities should be removed, and an alternative influence exerted upon the whole system. The appetite and digestion must both be improved. The nervous system soothed, and sleep, nature's sweet restorer, invited and encouraged. Energy must be increased, mental depression removed, and the system made strong again.

In this spontaneous rallying effort Dr. John Bell's Sarsaparilla is an excellent ally to nature. Use this remedy. It has restored many to health and strength, even after doctors had given up all hope.

YOURS OWN LIFE.

May Be Saved if You Will Think of Yourself a Moment and Then Act.

Ulceration of the bowels, usually called "itching piles," is a very common affliction, and not causing much pain is usually considered of small importance, and the disease is allowed to develop until it becomes chronic, when symptoms of pain, diarrhea, and irritable bowels, pain in lower part of the abdomen, and various forms of nervousness, and in the case of children, in nearly every case); and in the female, who are more liable to be affected than the male, various symptoms usually attributed to piles are found, such as a desire to urinate, etc. I do not hesitate to recommend it to the sick, as I know of many cases where it has effected wonderful cures.

If this voluntary testimonial (which is unsolicited) by me can be used to induce the sick to try these waters, you may so use it. Yours truly, W. J. SAMFORD.

From Judge J. J. Abercrombie.

OPELKA, ALA., January 27, 1890.—Louis Cherry, Esq.: Health is essential to happiness and happiness is the prime object of life. I have found nothing in all the realm of nature that has contributed so much to my health as the use of Opelika mineral water. I have been using it with great relief. We tried the water first on my mineral well. After using it three or four days her improvement was very marked, and at the end of two weeks she was entirely well again.

I do not hesitate to recommend it to the sick, as I know of many cases where it has effected wonderful cures.

If this voluntary testimonial (which is unsolicited) by me can be used to induce the sick to try these waters, you may so use it. Yours truly,

J. J. ABERCROMBIE.

This water will be put F. O. B. cars here on receipt of following prices: \$5 per barrel. Smaller quantity, 20¢ per gallon net. It keeps well, and experience and long shipments have proven.

For further information write to Dr. Louis Cherry & Co., Opelika, Ala.

May 23 d m.

H. F. WEST.

A. J. West & Co.

Real Estate

7 PRYOR ST. KIMBALL HOUSE.

25x50, two-story brick store-house with 200 feet of the Seitzer property, which has just sold for \$1,300 per front foot. \$200 per front foot, or \$20,000.

PRYOR ST. lot 10, corner Peachtree and Fifth streets, \$12,500. 28x50, corner Peachtree and Fifth streets, \$12,500. 28x50, corner Peachtree and Fifth streets, \$12,500. 28x50, corner Peachtree and Fifth streets, \$12,500.

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PRES. L. F. LIVINGSTON

BEFORE THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS.

His Able Presentation of the Sub-Treasury Plan as a Vehicle of Relief-Speaking for the Alliance.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: I found on my arrival that there are among the members of congress many false impressions or opinions of our people, their purposes and their plans. The Farmers' alliance is composed of men who have for these twenty-five years remained at home, doing what the world does. Mr. New York (Mr. Flory) has advised them to do—"stick to the market and stand by their business without interference on the part of congress." Our people have not been members of congress, either as lobbyists or constituents; they have not been members of the first time in the history of the country, when his body has been importuned to enact a general law to regulate our monopoly as a class. We do not mean to say that the rich and the producers have not often and persistently clamored for protection, but as an organized mass we are here today for the first time at all intelligent audience before the House of Representatives, and laborers, not of Georgia and Texas, but every state in this union. Our purposes and plans are all known to the world, and we shall make the greatest interest in the world, and we shall bring the greatest influence in the world, to right the people and unbiased judgment of this congress as to the principles and policy of the order. One of the most extensive acts of money power ever passed by any legislature in the history of the world is the bill now before us, which will displace the two prevailing political parties—this is true. We are here appealing to democrats and republicans as legislators, as well as to the other political causes, to pass a measure for the relief of producers that constitute the bulk of both parties north and south, and east and west, and to the common people of the nation, and to the non-sectional efforts of the part of the alliance of this whole country to benefit all classes, to your earnest consideration. Another prevailing opinion among congressmen is that we are doing a great injury in our demands. If the language of petitions reaching you today from every quarter of this country plan and propose a measure to meet the wants of the poor, have not been unprepared, as usual, prepared at headquarters with language chaste and extremely polite, so much so that one would suppose that the prayer is coming from a beggar. This is not true. This sub-treasury plan which we present will furnish a volume of flexible currency sufficient to meet the crops as they are forced upon the market under the bill, and to meet the wants of the consumer in such a manner as to enable the producer to realize the highest market price to be paid by the consumer, which is now realized by the middleman's speculator, and thereby increasing the necessity of the price to the consumer, while it inevitably does so for the producer. This seems to be in the minds of many the great objection to our plan, to wit: That we are seeking to meet the crops as they are forced upon the market, wheat and tobacco and thereby force those that do not produce these articles to pay an extra amount for them by the help of the government, and no such thing can be done under our plan if we would. No better understanding than the farmer that all crops must be sold to meet the steady demand for the largest amounts of produce. It is to the farmer that we ask for twelve months indulgence in the warehouse, and the crops must be sold steadily so as to meet the fullest demand, thus stimulating the largest possible market for all articles. First, there is no bringing about under-consumption, which would depress prices unless under production should immediately follow.

Second, the next crop would find them with their cotton on hand and would breed their cotton seed for the purpose of raising crops instead of one. No danger to consumers under this plan of ours; but speculators, bachelors, and all those who today grow rich on the profits of agriculture and destruction of wealth of the country, would most assuredly be left without their present occupation. Therefore, we assert that our plan will enhance the price of products on the entire crop. If the farmers should attempt to corner cotton they would find two difficulties under our plan to contend with. First, there is no bringing about under-consumption, which would depress prices unless under production should immediately follow.

The second difficulty is that the miller and manufacturer or home-produced article. This question enters largely into his profits or loss, simple because he is the chain between the farmer, as well as other necessities which cannot be produced on the farm, enter into the cost of production on the farm.

The third difficulty is cotton, wheat, tobacco and corn is affected by the tariff, but this is not the question we present, or the evil we seek through this measure to remedy. We ask for a more liberal and broader power to sell at the wheat and other products mentioned in the bill, for the highest price that a full, free and untrammeled market will demand. This grant would overcome to a large degree the increased cost of production, taking out of the tariff.

We are found in this predicament. The government must be supported by a tax. The dominant party controlling the government chooses to do this by a tax on imports, and the amount of tax is taken advantage of by home producers or manufacturers, and the amount of tax levied on a given article is not proportional to the cost of production on the same article produced at home, and the farmers are compelled to buy at advanced prices, made so by the policy of the government. The farmer comes to the miller, wheat or corn, he finds it depressed market, low prices prevail so long as he can sell his crops, and in many instances he is compelled to sell below the cost of production.

Now, the amount of protective tax, paid on every article used on the farm does enter into the cost of production, but into the cost of the raising of a given crop, except incidentally. If the farmer could have full and free competition in the markets regulated by supply and demand, when he came to the miller, wheat or corn, he would be enabled to overcome the extra cost of production made so for the benefit of some other farmer. We allege that a depressed market with depressed prices of all kinds of the articles produced to the indecisiveness of farmers as a class, they are compelled to sell their crops as fast as harvested. The market places on the market an entire crop in a short time, and it will not be consumed in less than twelve months, and that is a green or unmarketable condition.

Second, that the volume of currency is insufficient to meet the cost of production, and the cost in the way of interest on capital invested, insurance, storage, etc., until the consumers can take it.

Third, we allege that owing to the foregoing facts our crops fall into the hands of speculators, and that the margin for profits between the cost of production and the real market value is lost to the farmer.

Fourth, we charge that the indebtedness of our people was brought upon them by national legislation, chiefly by contraction of the volume of currency, and by endeavoring to make the monetary system. We allege that even now, with the most unfavorable surroundings, if congress will give us a flexible currency in sufficient volume to meet our debts, the expense of these crops and demands will indicate that as we are, and that without either injustice or expense to others, we will soon become independent. We assert, that as the nation grows, broadens, our power, and increases within their consent, if congress approves, they should at least open the way for their relief without being met with the sneer of "Well, you fellows that tell us the sons of these gentlemen from New York (Flowers) in this committee room of which I am ashamed, if he is not."

Mr. Chairman, there is not a member of this committee, or of either branch of congress, or the president, or secretary of the treasury but must admit a lack of money in this country. Mr. Windom says an insufficient volume, and a portion of that loss is due to the fact that Messrs. Plumb and Sherman admits the same. Mr. Stewart and Clements are standing by their figures and estimates of our debts, which places it at \$42 per capita, and where we intend to stand until one proves him incorrect.

We also charge that the national banking system should be reformed so as to allow real estate as a basis of credit. Farmers are now excluded from any direct business connection with the banks, and their only outlet to the market is through brokers. You will see that in this committee room and who now sits there to my right, that the next thing to be asked for will be that hogs and children of farmers will be allowed to draw on the bank of the country.

This is not strange when we remember that the gentleman who now covers his home and chattels shall have been removed by his own efforts, and yet only a few days ago congress established a \$200,000 to establish a zoo in which to care for the monkeys—so talk of extravagance! The object of this great and most important legislation is to aid the farmer and laborer, and just as every industry and every class of citizenship is to day legislated for, the farmer and laborer.

This bill would take all the legislation out of this line or free it from the charge of class legislation, as then all classes would be given some share, at least at the market of the world, whether upon the cotton, wheat or corn. It is not a difficult question. If congress would skip class legislation two things must be done: First, no legislation should be had for division of the class or section, and that the party that figments it, hinders it, or stifles it, will be badly damaged when you again come before the people.

Our plan should be objected to as class legislation. Legislation that gives every person in the same class equal rights and privileges; and legislation that gives all classes the same advantages as the other. This is the true spirit of national legislation either in a special or general sense, just as every national bank now is equal in the benefits of the bank act. Just as every cotton manufacturer is equal in the benefits of the bill, and to the indecisiveness of farmers as a class, they are compelled to sell their crops as fast as harvested. The market places on the market an entire crop in a short time, and it will not be consumed in less than twelve months, and that is a green or unmarketable condition.

Second, that the volume of currency is insufficient to meet the cost of production, and the cost in the way of interest on capital invested, insurance, storage, etc., until the consumers can take it.

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Fourth, we charge that the indebtedness of our people was brought upon them by national legislation, chiefly by contraction of the volume of currency, and by endeavoring to make the monetary system.

He said: "Whoever controls the volume of money in any country is absolute master of all industry and commerce." Mr. Jefferson announced this same financial doctrine, and gave us an example one, for any emergency. Treasury notes bottomed on taxes." Again he asserts, "Funding the public debt, will be the people on a grand scale. Mr. Bellamy said, "The power at the treasury of the money power." Mr. Calhoun in his day was an Allassian, and asked the same question that we proposed to you today, "Why compel the people to have their gold and silver in credit through the bank, when said credit could be extended direct to the people without interest?"

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: I found on my arrival that there are among the members of congress many false impressions or opinions of our people, their purposes and their plans. The Farmers' alliance is composed of men who have for these twenty-five years remained at home, doing what the world does. Mr. New York (Mr. Flory) has advised them to do—"stick to the market and stand by their business without interference on the part of congress." Our people have not been members of congress, either as lobbyists or constituents; they have not been members of the first time in the history of the country, when his body has been importuned to enact a general law to regulate our monopoly as a class. We do not mean to say that the rich and the producers have not often and persistently clamored for protection, but as an organized mass we are here today for the first time at all intelligent audience before the House of Representatives, and laborers, not of Georgia and Texas, but every state in this union. Our purposes and plans are all known to the world, and we shall bring the greatest influence in the world, to right the people and unbiased judgment of this congress as to the principles and policy of the order.

Mr. Chairman, in his testimony, in his peculiar sense, maintained them to do—"stick to the market and stand by their business without interference on the part of congress." Our people have not been members of congress, either as lobbyists or constituents; they have not been members of the first time in the history of the country, when his body has been importuned to enact a general law to regulate our monopoly as a class.

W. H. Crawford, secretary of the treasury, in a speech to congress, February 18, 1860, said: "All intelligent writers on currency agree that when it is decreasing in amount, poverty and misery must prevail. Yet in the face of all intelligent authority, the currency has been continually high on the market, and has remained at a high level for a long time past, notwithstanding the fact that the consumer was forced to pay the highest price for the same article."

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